

Gluonic transversity from lattice QCD

W. Detmold and P. E. Shanahan

*Center for Theoretical Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge,
Massachusetts 02139, USA*

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We present an exploratory study of the gluonic structure of the ϕ meson using lattice QCD (LQCD). This includes the first investigation of gluonic transversity via the leading moment of the twist-2 double-helicity-flip gluonic structure function $\Delta(x, Q^2)$. This structure function only exists for targets of spin $J \geq 1$ and does not mix with quark distributions at leading twist, thereby providing a particularly clean probe of gluonic degrees of freedom. We also explore the gluonic analogue of the Soffer bound which relates the helicity flip and nonflip gluonic distributions, finding it to be saturated at the level of 80%. This work sets the stage for more complex LQCD studies of gluonic structure in the nucleon and in light nuclei where $\Delta(x, Q^2)$ is an “exotic glue” observable probing gluons in a nucleus not associated with individual nucleons.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevD.94.014507](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.94.014507)**I. INTRODUCTION**

Quantitatively describing the structure of hadrons, especially the nucleon, in terms of the quark and gluon constituents encoded in quantum chromodynamics (QCD) is a defining challenge for hadronic physics. The ultimate goal is to map the complete spatial, momentum, spin, flavor, and gluon structure of hadrons. Such a map is not only the key to interpreting our observations of nature in terms of the currently accepted fundamental theory, but it is essential to inform searches for physics beyond the Standard Model at both the high-energy and -intensity frontiers. While many observables related to quark distributions in hadrons have been measured and studied [1,2], gluon distributions have received less attention, in part because of the experimental challenges inherent in measurements of these quantities. As a primary mission of the proposed Electron-Ion Collider [3,4] is to study glue in the proton and in nuclei, significant experimental progress may be expected on this front over the next decade. There is also potential for experiments to study gluon distributions at Jefferson Lab [5] and at the LHC [6].

In this work, we study the gluon structure of the spin-1 $\phi(\bar{s}s)$ meson through a calculation of the first moments of its spin-independent and transversity distributions. This constitutes the first lattice QCD calculation of the leading-twist, double-helicity-flip transversity structure function, named $\Delta(x, Q^2)$ [7], in any hadron. This quantity is particularly interesting since, unlike the unpolarized and helicity gluon distributions, the double-helicity-flip density is a clean measure of gluonic degrees of freedom as it only mixes with quark distributions at higher twist. The only existing information on $\Delta(x, Q^2)$ comes from a rudimentary bag model calculation of its first moment in the spin- $\frac{3}{2}$ Δ baryon [8], and a related model of its x dependence in the deuteron [9]. We also study the gluonic analogue of the

Soffer bound for transversity for the first time, showing that the first moment of this bound in a ϕ meson (at the unphysical light quark masses used in this work and subject to caveats regarding renormalization and the continuum limit) is saturated to approximately the same extent as the first moment of the quark Soffer bound for the nucleon as determined in a previous lattice simulation [10,11].

This work demonstrates that complex aspects of gluonic structure are accessible to lattice QCD calculations (previously the unpolarized gluonic structure of the pion and nucleon have been investigated [12–14]). It also lays the groundwork for extensions in several phenomenologically interesting directions. While the nucleon has no gluon transversity distribution at twist-2, its helicity-flip off-forward parton distributions are nonvanishing. These quantities, which can be calculated on the lattice using methods similar to those discussed in this work, can be probed through distinct angular dependence of the cross section in deeply virtual Compton scattering (DVCS) [15]. In nuclei with spin $J \geq 1$, it has been recognized since 1989 [7] that the structure function $\Delta(x, Q^2)$ is sensitive to exotic glue—the contributions from gluons not associated with individual nucleons in a nucleus—as neither nucleons nor pions (nor anything with spin less than one) can transfer two units of helicity to the nuclear target. This structure function can be measured in deep inelastic scattering (DIS) on spin $J \geq 1$ targets, as has been proposed for nitrogen targets in a recent letter of intent to Jefferson Lab [5].

II. DEFINITION OF $\Delta(x, Q^2)$

The observable $\Delta(x, Q^2)$ was introduced in Ref. [7] as a new leading-twist structure function which can be measured in deep inelastic scattering from polarized spin ≥ 1 targets. We follow that reference in defining and outlining the construction of $\Delta(x, Q^2)$ below.

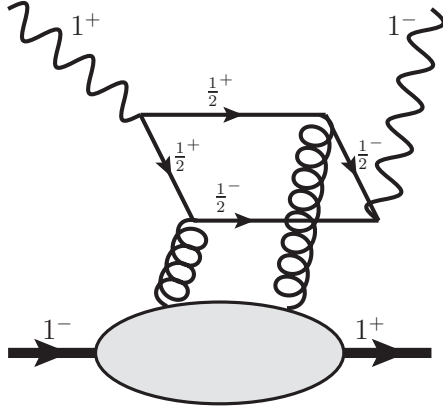


FIG. 1. Illustration of one of the leading contributions in DIS sensitive to $\Delta(x, Q^2)$. The wavy, curly and thin lines denote photons, gluons and quarks, while the thick line represents a spin-1 hadron.

The hadronic part of the differential cross section for inelastic lepton scattering from a polarized spin-1 target can be expressed as

$$W_{\mu\nu}(p, q, E', E) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^4x e^{iq \cdot x} \langle p', E' | [j_\mu(x), j_\nu(0)] | p, E \rangle, \quad (1)$$

where $E_\mu^{(\prime)}$ is a polarization vector describing the spin orientation of the target, with $p^{(\prime)} \cdot E^{(\prime)} = 0$ and $E^{(\prime)2} = -1$.

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{\Delta=2} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[\left(E_\mu'^* - \frac{q \cdot E'^*}{\kappa\nu} \left(p_\mu - \frac{M^2}{\nu} q_\mu \right) \right) \left(E_\nu - \frac{q \cdot E}{\kappa\nu} \left(p_\nu - \frac{M^2}{\nu} q_\nu \right) \right) + (\mu \leftrightarrow \nu) \right] - \left[g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{q^2} + \frac{q^2}{\kappa\nu^2} \left(p_\mu - \frac{\nu}{q^2} q_\mu \right) \left(p_\nu - \frac{\nu}{q^2} q_\nu \right) \right] \left[E'^* \cdot E + \frac{M^2}{\kappa\nu^2} q \cdot E'^* q \cdot E \right] \right\} \Delta(x, Q^2). \quad (5)$$

This expression will vanish if $E' = E$ or if averaged over spin. The leading contribution in DIS sensitive to $\Delta(x, Q^2)$ is illustrated in Fig. 1.

To relate $\Delta(x, Q^2)$ to matrix elements of operators in the operator product expansion, we consider the time-ordered product of two vector currents,

$$T_{\mu\nu}(q) \equiv i \int d^4x e^{iq \cdot x} T(j_\mu(x) j_\nu(0)), \quad (6)$$

and perform an operator product expansion (OPE) near the light cone. At leading twist (twist-2), the only contribution which does not vanish when contracted with $P(\pm\mp, \mp\pm)_{\mu\nu, \alpha\beta}$, and can therefore contribute to the double-helicity-flip Compton amplitude, arises from a tower of gluonic operators:

The target four-momentum is denoted p^μ while q^μ denotes the transferred four-momentum to the target. The dependence of this expression on the polarizations E and E' can be factored out to define a target-polarization-independent tensor $W_{\mu\nu, \alpha\beta}$:

$$W_{\mu\nu}(p, q, E, E') = E'^*{}^\alpha E^\beta W_{\mu\nu, \alpha\beta}(p, q). \quad (2)$$

The tensor $W_{\mu\nu, \alpha\beta}$ can be related to helicity projection operators $P(hH, h'H')_{\mu\nu, \alpha\beta} = \epsilon_\mu^*(h') E_\alpha^*(H') E_\beta(H) \epsilon_\nu(h)$, where $\epsilon_\mu(h)$ are photon polarization vectors and the helicity components of the photon and target are denoted h and H :

$$W_{\mu\nu, \alpha\beta}(p, q) = \sum_{hH, h'H'} P(hH, h'H')_{\mu\nu, \alpha\beta} A_{hH, h'H'}(p, q). \quad (3)$$

Here $A_{hH, h'H'}$ represents the imaginary part of the corresponding forward Compton helicity amplitude. Writing the double-helicity-flip component $A_{+-, -+} = A_{-+, + -}$ (where the equality follows by parity invariance) as $\Delta(x, Q^2)$, the double-helicity-flip part of Eq. (3) becomes

$$W_{\mu\nu, \alpha\beta}^{\Delta=2} = [P(+-, -+)_{\mu\nu, \alpha\beta} + P(-+, + -)_{\mu\nu, \alpha\beta}] \Delta(x, Q^2). \quad (4)$$

Finally, expanding the helicity projection operators explicitly in terms of the photon and target polarization vectors, the double-helicity-flip term in $W_{\mu\nu}(p, q)$ can be expressed as [7]

$$\frac{1}{2} T_{\mu\nu}^{\Delta=2}(q) = \sum_{n=2,4,\dots} \frac{2^n q^{\mu_1} \dots q^{\mu_n}}{(Q^2)^n} C_n(Q^2, \mu^2) \mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\mu_1 \dots \mu_n}(\mu^2), \quad (7)$$

where μ is the factorization and renormalization scale,

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\mu_1 \dots \mu_n}(\mu^2) = S[G_{\mu\mu_1} \overleftrightarrow{D}_{\mu_3} \dots \overleftrightarrow{D}_{\mu_n} G_{\nu\mu_2}], \quad (8)$$

and throughout this paper “ $S[\]$ ” denotes symmetrization and trace-subtraction in the indices μ_1, \dots, μ_n . $G_{\mu\nu}$ is the gluon field-strength tensor and D_μ denotes the gauge-covariant derivative. The Wilson coefficients in the OPE are¹

¹This expression agrees with those in Refs. [15,16], but differs by a sign from that in Ref. [7].

TABLE I. Parameters of the ensemble of gauge-field configurations. The lattices have dimension $L^3 \times T$, lattice spacing a and bare quark masses am_q (in lattice units). A total of N_{src} light-quark sources were used to perform measurements on N_{cfg} configurations.

L/a	T/a	β	am_l	am_s	a (fm)	L (fm)	T (fm)	m_π (MeV)	m_K (MeV)	m_ϕ (MeV)	$m_\pi L$	$m_\pi T$	N_{cfg}	N_{src}
24	64	6.1	-0.2800	-0.2450	0.1167(16)	2.801(29)	7.469(77)	450(5)	596(6)	1040(3)	6.390	17.04	1042	10^5

$$C_n(Q^2, \mu^2) = -\frac{\alpha_s(Q^2)}{2\pi} \text{Tr} Q^2 \frac{2}{n+2}, \quad (9)$$

where Q denotes the quark charge matrix and at leading order there is no dependence on the factorization scale.

In a spin-1 target with polarization E and E' , the forward matrix element of the operator \mathcal{O} is

$$\begin{aligned} \langle pE' | \mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\mu_1\dots\mu_n} | pE \rangle \\ = (-2i)^{n-2} \frac{1}{2} S[\{ (p_\mu E_{\mu_1}^* - p_{\mu_1} E_\mu^*)(p_\nu E_{\mu_2} - p_{\mu_2} E_\nu) \\ + (\mu \leftrightarrow \nu) \} p_{\mu_3} \dots p_{\mu_n}] A_n(\mu^2), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

where “ S ” is as above.²

The reduced matrix elements A_n , for even n , can be related to moments of the structure function $\Delta(x, Q^2)$. Writing the subtracted dispersion relation for the double-helicity-flip part of the matrix element of $\mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}$ [Eq. (7)] and using the optical theorem to relate the imaginary part of the matrix element of $\mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}$ to $W_{\mu\nu}$ [and hence to $\Delta(x, Q^2)$] gives the identification

$$M_n(Q^2) = C_n(Q^2, Q^2) \frac{A_n(Q^2)}{2}, \quad n = 2, 4, 6, \dots, \quad (11)$$

where A_n is renormalized at the scale $\mu^2 = Q^2$, and

$$M_n(Q^2) = \int_0^1 dx x^{n-1} \Delta(x, Q^2) \quad (12)$$

are the Mellin moments of $\Delta(x, Q^2)$.

The structure function $\Delta(x, Q^2)$ also has a parton model interpretation. For a target in the infinite momentum frame polarized in the \hat{x} direction perpendicular to its momentum (defined to be in the \hat{z} direction),

$$\Delta(x, Q^2) = -\frac{\alpha_s(Q^2)}{2\pi} \text{Tr} Q^2 x^2 \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y^3} \delta G(y, Q^2), \quad (13)$$

where δG is again renormalized at the scale $\mu^2 = Q^2$, and

$$\delta G(x, \mu^2) = g_{\hat{x}}(x, \mu^2) - g_{\hat{y}}(x, \mu^2). \quad (14)$$

²This definition of A_n differs from that in Ref. [7] by a factor of 2, which is chosen for convenience for the discussion of the Soffer bound in this work.

Here $g_{\hat{x}, \hat{y}}(x, \mu^2)$ denotes the probability of finding a gluon with longitudinal momentum fraction x linearly polarized in either of the transverse directions, \hat{x} or \hat{y} , in the transversely polarized target.

III. LATTICE CALCULATIONS

In order to calculate the reduced matrix elements A_n appearing in Eqs. (10) and (11) using lattice QCD, we must calculate the expectation values of local operators of the form of Eq. (8). Here we describe these lattice calculations, discuss the construction of appropriate Euclidean-space local operators for the $n = 2$ case, and summarize the methods used to extract the corresponding reduced matrix element A_2 . Since this is an exploratory calculation, it is performed at a single set of lattice parameters and a number of systematic issues are left to future work.

A. Lattice simulation

Calculations were performed on an ensemble of isotropic gauge-field configurations with $N_f = 2 + 1$ flavors of dynamical quarks. Specifics of this ensemble are given in Table I [17]. The lattices have dimensions $L^3 \times T = 24^3 \times 64$ with lattice spacing $a = 0.1167(16)$ fm. The Lüscher-Weisz gauge action [18] was employed with a clover-improved quark action [19] with one level of stout link smearing ($\rho = 0.125$) [20]. The clover coefficient was set equal to its tree-level tadpole-improved value. The light quark masses are such that the pion mass is 450(5) MeV and the strange quark mass is such that the resulting mass of the ϕ is 1040(3) MeV.

B. Lattice operator construction

In this work we consider the lowest dimension ($n = 2$) operator of the tower in Eq. (8):

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\mu_1\mu_2} = S[G_{\mu\mu_1} G_{\nu\mu_2}]. \quad (15)$$

The symmetrized and trace-subtracted operator transforms irreducibly as (2,2) under the Lorentz group and does not mix with quark-bilinear operators of the same dimension under renormalization (this operator mixes into higher-twist four-quark operators, but the reverse mixing is highly suppressed). On a hypercubic lattice, the Lorentz group is reduced to the hypercubic group $H(4)$, increasing the possibilities for operator mixing.

Lattice operators with the appropriate continuum behavior that are safe from mixing with lower or

same-dimensional operators can be constructed by considering their symmetry properties under $H(4)$. The basic building block of such operators is

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\mu_1\mu_2}^{(E)} = G_{\mu\mu_1}^{(E)} G_{\nu\mu_2}^{(E)}, \quad (16)$$

where symmetrization of indices is not implied.

The transformation properties of quark operators with the symmetries of Eq. (16) under $H(4)$ were described, for the $n = 2$ case, in Ref. [21]. We use the same notation as in that work, with the 20 inequivalent irreducible representations of $H(4)$ denoted by $\tau_k^{(d)}$ where d denotes the dimension of the representation and k distinguishes between inequivalent representations of the same dimension. Using the embedding of $H(4)$ into $GL(4)$ to classify the symmetry properties of each irreducible representation, the bases of interest here (i.e., those which have the same symmetry as the operator under consideration) are those in the irreducible subspace corresponding to a 2×2 Young frame.

The symmetry properties of operators which could possibly mix with $\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\mu_1\mu_2}^{(E)}$ are given in Table II in terms of the defining representation labeled as $\tau_1^{(4)}$ and the odd-parity representation labeled as $\tau_4^{(4)}$.

Table III shows the rank at which irreducible representations first appear in each tower of tensor products (decomposed into direct sums) in Table II. Of the representations that first appear at rank $m = 4$ (corresponding to the $n = 2$ operator), $\tau_1^{(2)}$, $\tau_2^{(2)}$, and $\tau_2^{(6)}$ also appear in the $GL(4)$ -irreducible subspace which has the correct symmetries for Eq. (15). We therefore choose to consider lattice operators transforming under these three irreducible representations as they cannot mix with any quark or gluon operators of the same or lower dimension. Explicit forms of the ten ($2 + 2 + 6$ from the three representations) basis vectors we consider are given in Appendix A.

TABLE II. Dimensions and symmetry properties under $H(4)$ of operators that may mix with $\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\mu_1\mu_2}^{(E)}$. The symbol \subset indicates that the operator transforms as a subset of the symmetry group shown.

Rank	Operator	Symmetry	Dimension
$n + 2$	$G_{\mu\mu_1}^{(E)} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu_3}^{(E)} \dots \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu_n}^{(E)} G_{\nu\mu_2}^{(E)}$	$\subset \otimes_{n+2} \tau_1^{(4)}$	$n + 2$
n	$G_{\mu_1\alpha}^{(E)} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu_2}^{(E)} \dots \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu_{n-1}}^{(E)} G_{\mu_n\alpha}^{(E)}$	$\otimes_n \tau_1^{(4)}$	$n + 2$
n	$\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\mu_1} G_{\alpha\beta}^{(E)} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu_2}^{(E)} \dots \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu_{n-1}}^{(E)} G_{\mu_n\gamma}^{(E)}$	$\tau_4^{(4)} \otimes (\otimes_{n-1} \tau_1^{(4)})$	$n + 2$
n	$\bar{\psi}^{(E)} \gamma_{\mu_1} \gamma_5 \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu_2}^{(E)} \dots \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu_n}^{(E)} \psi^{(E)}$	$\tau_4^{(4)} \otimes (\otimes_{n-1} \tau_1^{(4)})$	$n + 2$
n	$\bar{\psi}^{(E)} \gamma_{\mu_1} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu_2}^{(E)} \dots \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu_n}^{(E)} \psi^{(E)}$	$\otimes_n \tau_1^{(4)}$	$n + 2$
n	$\bar{\psi}^{(E)} \sigma_{\mu_1\mu_2} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu_3}^{(E)} \dots \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu_n}^{(E)} \psi^{(E)}$	$\subset \otimes_n \tau_1^{(4)}$	$n + 1$

TABLE III. Irreducible representations which appear for the first time at each rank m for the towers of operators in Table II.

Rank	$\otimes_m \tau_1^{(4)}$	$\tau_4^{(4)} \otimes (\otimes_{m-1} \tau_1^{(4)})$
2	$\tau_1^{(1)}, \tau_1^{(3)}, \tau_1^{(6)}, \tau_3^{(6)}$	$\tau_4^{(1)}, \tau_4^{(3)}, \tau_1^{(6)}, \tau_4^{(6)}$
3	$\tau_2^{(4)}, \tau_4^{(4)}, \tau_1^{(8)}, \tau_2^{(8)}$	$\tau_3^{(4)}, \tau_4^{(4)}, \tau_2^{(8)}, \tau_1^{(8)}$
4	$\tau_2^{(1)}, \tau_4^{(1)}, \tau_1^{(2)}, \tau_2^{(2)}, \tau_2^{(3)}, \tau_3^{(3)}, \tau_4^{(3)}, \tau_2^{(6)}, \tau_4^{(6)}$	$\tau_3^{(1)}, \tau_1^{(1)}, \tau_2^{(2)}, \tau_1^{(2)}, \tau_3^{(3)}, \tau_2^{(3)}, \tau_1^{(6)}, \tau_2^{(6)}, \tau_3^{(6)}$

To implement the lattice operator, $\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\mu_1\mu_2}^{\text{latt}}$, we use the clover definition of the field-strength tensor

$$G_{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2} (P_{\mu\nu}(x) - P_{\nu\mu}^\dagger(x)), \quad (17)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\mu\nu}(x) = & U_\mu(x) U_\nu(x + \mu) U_\mu^\dagger(x + \nu) U_\nu^\dagger(x) \\ & + U_\nu(x) U_\mu^\dagger(x - \mu + \nu) U_\nu^\dagger(x - \mu) U_\mu(x - \mu) \\ & + U_\mu^\dagger(x - \mu) U_\nu^\dagger(x - \mu - \nu) U_\mu(x - \mu - \nu) U_\nu(x - \nu) \\ & + U_\nu^\dagger(x - \nu) U_\mu(x - \nu) U_\nu(x - \nu + \mu) U_\mu^\dagger(x). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Once operators have been constructed with the correct symmetry properties under $H(4)$, the lattice and continuum operators are related by a finite renormalization factor

$$\mathcal{O}_{m,n}^{(E)} = Z_2^m \mathcal{O}_{m,n}^{\text{latt}}, \quad (19)$$

where the subscript (m, n) denotes the n th vector from the m th representation, and $Z_2^m = 1 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$. The superscript m on the renormalization factor indicates that this can depend on representation. In this first investigation we do not compute Z_2^m , but note that for similar gluonic operators, such as the gluonic part of the energy-momentum tensor, the corresponding renormalization factor is $\mathcal{O}(1)$ [13]. It would be surprising if Z_2^m , for any choice of m , was significantly different.

C. Extraction of results

The expectation values of the matrix elements of the operators described in the previous section in the ϕ meson are extracted from ratios of two- and three-point correlation functions. In order to compute these correlation functions, strange quark propagators were computed using a bare quark mass $m = -0.2450$ using five iterations of gauge-invariant Gaussian smearing [22] in the spatial directions at both source and sink. Measurements were performed for 96 different source locations on each of 1042 configurations, resulting in 100 032 measurements. These propagators were contracted to form two-point and three-point ϕ meson correlators using interpolating operators of the form

$\eta_i(x) = \bar{s}(x)\gamma_i s(x)$ in terms of smeared quark fields. For each type of correlator, measurements on each configuration were averaged and bootstrap statistical resampling was used in order to assess the statistical uncertainties in the measurements. Note that the calculation does not include annihilation contributions (self-contraction of propagators at the source and sink), the effects of which are OZI-suppressed.

The two-point correlators

$$\begin{aligned} C_{jk}^{2\text{pt}}(t, \vec{p}) &= \sum_{\vec{x}} e^{i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}} \langle \eta_j(t, \vec{x}) \eta_k^\dagger(0, \vec{0}) \rangle \\ &= Z_\phi (e^{-Et} + e^{-E(T-t)}) \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \epsilon_j^{(E)}(\vec{p}, \lambda) \epsilon_k^{(E)*}(\vec{p}, \lambda') \\ &\quad + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

were constructed for all diagonal and off-diagonal polarization combinations (jk). The ellipsis denotes contributions from excited states. For the spin-1 ϕ meson there are three different particle states such that

$$\langle 0 | \eta_i(\vec{p}) | \vec{p}, \lambda \rangle = \sqrt{Z_\phi} \epsilon_i^{(E)}(\vec{p}, \lambda), \quad (21)$$

where $\lambda = \{+, -, 0\}$, and the polarization vectors in Minkowski space have the explicit form

$$\epsilon^\mu(\vec{p}, \lambda) = \left(\frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{e}_\lambda}{m}, \vec{e}_\lambda + \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{e}_\lambda}{m(m+E)} \vec{p} \right), \quad (22)$$

with m and $E = \sqrt{|\vec{p}|^2 + m^2}$ being the rest mass and energy of the state, and

$$\vec{e}_\pm = \mp \frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} (0, 1, \pm i), \quad (23)$$

$$\vec{e}_0 = m(1, 0, 0). \quad (24)$$

The Euclidean polarizations needed for Eqs. (21) and (20) are

$$\epsilon_i^{(E)}(\vec{p}, \lambda) = \epsilon^i(\vec{p}, \lambda). \quad (25)$$

To construct the three-point correlators corresponding to the insertion of the gluonic operator, the two-point functions above were correlated configuration by configuration, and source location by source location, with the gluonic operator. The three-point correlators for a given operator $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_{m,n}^{\text{latt}}$ have the form

$$\begin{aligned} C_{jk}^{3\text{pt}}(t, \tau, \vec{p}) &= \sum_{\vec{x}} \sum_{\vec{y}} e^{i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}} \langle \eta_j(t, \vec{p}) \mathcal{O}(\tau, \vec{y}) \eta_k^\dagger(0, \vec{0}) \rangle \\ &= Z_\phi e^{-Et} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \epsilon_j^{(E)}(\vec{p}, \lambda) \epsilon_k^{(E)*}(\vec{p}, \lambda') \langle \vec{p}, \lambda | \mathcal{O} | \vec{p}, \lambda' \rangle \\ &\quad + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

if $0 \ll \tau \ll t \ll T$ (where T denotes the time extent of the lattice). If we instead have $0 \ll t \ll \tau \ll T$, t is replaced by $(T - t)$ in the rightmost form of the above expression and there is an additional multiplicative factor of $(-1)^{n_4}$ where n_4 is the number of temporal indices in the operator \mathcal{O} . In constructing $C^{3\text{pt}}$, various levels of Wilson flow [23] or HYP smearing [24] were applied to the links in the gluon operator. This was shown in Refs. [12,14] to significantly improve the signal-to-noise ratio for a different gluon operator calculation.

Using Eq. (20) and Eq. (26) we construct the ratio

$$R_{jk}(t, \tau, \vec{p}) = \frac{C_{jk}^{3\text{pt}}(t, \tau, \vec{p}) + C_{jk}^{3\text{pt}}(T - t, T - \tau, \vec{p})}{C_{jk}^{2\text{pt}}(t, \vec{p})} \quad (27)$$

for $\{t, \tau\} < T/2$. Other choices for the ratio, with different combinations of the two-point function in the denominator (e.g., spin-averaged) were also considered, and give consistent results. This ratio may still depend on t and τ due to contributions from higher states neglected in the derivation of Eq. (26). Note that the two-point correlator in the denominator has reached its ground state after $t = 8$.

To determine the dependence of the ratio in Eq. (27) on the reduced matrix element A_2 , we apply Eq. (10) to the Minkowski-space versions of the Euclidean-space vectors in Appendix A. The Minkowski operators are determined by noting that

$$G_{ij}^{(E)} = G_{ij} \quad \text{if } i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}, \quad (28)$$

$$G_{4j}^{(E)} = (-i)G_{0j}, \quad (29)$$

and so

$$\mathcal{O}_{m,n} \sim (-i)^{n_4} \mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\mu_1\mu_2}, \quad (30)$$

where n_4 is the number of temporal indices on the left-hand side, and temporal indices labeled “4” in Euclidean space correspond to indices labeled “0” in Minkowski space.

After averaging $R_{jk}(t, \tau, \vec{p})$, for a given basis vector $\mathcal{O}_{m,n}^{(E)}$, over the combinations of $\{j, k\}$ and equivalent boost momenta \vec{p} which are nonzero by Eq. (10),³ we determine plateaus in the τ dependence at each value of t , and in the t dependence at each τ , by searching for regions where the nearest-neighbor finite differences in τ or t are consistent with zero. Taking the maximal connected overlap of the plateau regions defines a two-dimensional plateau in τ and t . We perform a fit at the bootstrap level over that two-dimensional region to extract A_2 . An example of the fit for

³Note that this averaging requires factors of the energy and three-momentum of the state; to determine the energy at a given \vec{p} , we use the measured mass and $E = \sqrt{|\vec{p}|^2 + m^2}$.

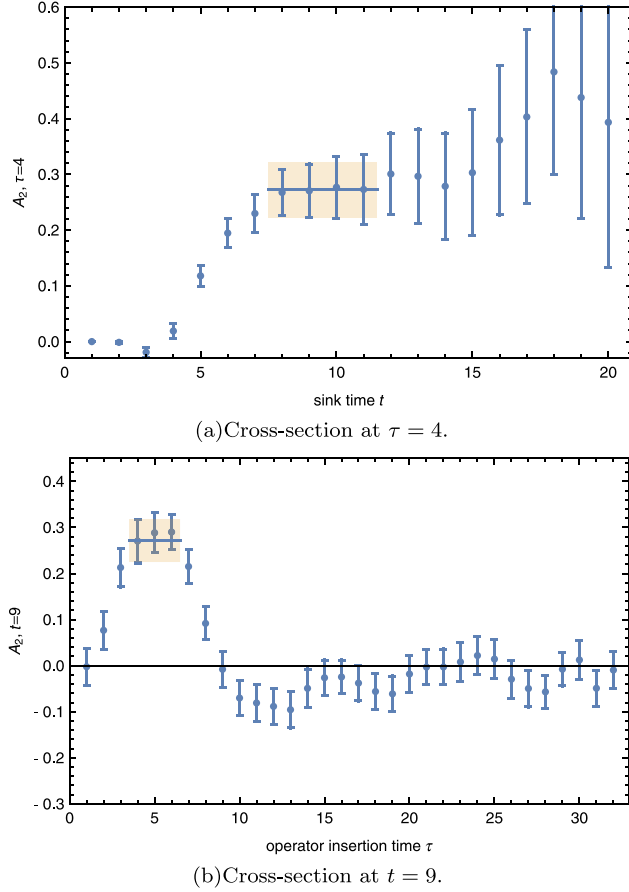


FIG. 2. Cross sections of the plateau fit (in t and τ) to the reduced matrix element A_2 extracted from the ratio $R_{jk}(t, \tau, \vec{p})$ [Eq. (27)] for the vector $\mathcal{O}_{1,1}^{(E)}$ at $|\vec{p}|^2 = 0$. Wilson flow [23] was applied to the links in the gluon operator as described in the text.

the vector $\mathcal{O}_{1,1}^{(E)}$ (given explicitly in Appendix A) at $|\vec{p}|^2 = 0$ is shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and that for the vector $\mathcal{O}_{2,1}^{(E)}$ at $|\vec{p}|^2 = 3$ is shown in Fig. 4.

IV. SOFFER-LIKE INEQUALITY

As well as the proof-of-principle extraction of A_2 described above, we also undertake a more general exploration of the gluonic structure of the ϕ meson. We consider here the direct gluonic analogue of the Soffer bound [25] for transversity. This bound, which is a positivity constraint, was first studied in moment space on the lattice in Refs. [10,11].

The Soffer bound, for the isovector quark parton distribution functions, is

$$|\delta q(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2}(q(x) + \Delta q(x)), \quad (31)$$

where $q(x)$, $\Delta q(x)$ and $\delta(x)$ denote the spin-independent, spin-dependent and transversity quark distributions and we

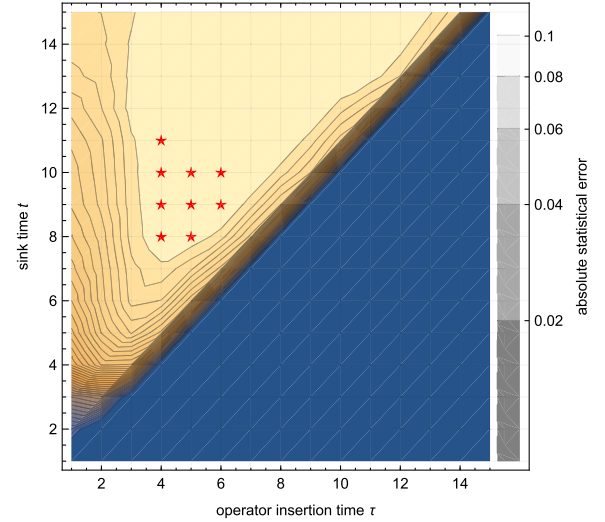


FIG. 3. Contour plot showing the fit region in the t - τ plane for the fits displayed in Fig. 2. Each contour, moving out from the center (i.e., moving from the pale to dark region), denotes an interval of one standard deviation from the central fit value. That is, results located on the third innermost contour are inconsistent with the fit result at three standard deviations. The results in the innermost pale region are consistent with the fit at one standard deviation. The red stars show the points included in the fit. Noise increases with increasing t as illustrated in the vertical bar at the right of the figure which shows the τ -averaged ($0 < \tau < t$) absolute statistical uncertainty of A_2 .

suppress the renormalization-scale dependence. The gluonic analogue of this expression is [26,27]

$$|\delta G(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2}(G(x) + \Delta G(x)), \quad (32)$$

where $\delta G(x)$ is the gluonic transversity distribution defined in Eq. (14) and $G(x)$ and $\Delta G(x)$ are the spin-independent and spin-dependent gluon distributions. The Mellin moments of this equation are related to the reduced matrix elements of local operators:

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\mu_1\ldots\mu_n} = S[G_{\mu\mu_1}\vec{D}_{\mu_3}\ldots\vec{D}_{\mu_n}G_{\nu\mu_2}], \quad (33)$$

$$\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{\mu_1\ldots\mu_n} = S[G_{\mu_1\alpha}\vec{D}_{\mu_3}\ldots\vec{D}_{\mu_n}G_{\mu_2}^\alpha], \quad (34)$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\mu_1\ldots\mu_n} = S[\tilde{G}_{\mu_1\alpha}\vec{D}_{\mu_3}\ldots\vec{D}_{\mu_n}G_{\mu_2}^\alpha], \quad (35)$$

for the transversity, spin-independent and spin-dependent distributions respectively, where the dual field-strength tensor is $\tilde{G}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}G^{\rho\sigma}$. The first moments of the gluonic distributions are related to the matrix elements of the $n = 2$ operators in the towers above. Since the ϕ matrix element of $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\mu_1\mu_2}$ vanishes by parity, the analogue of

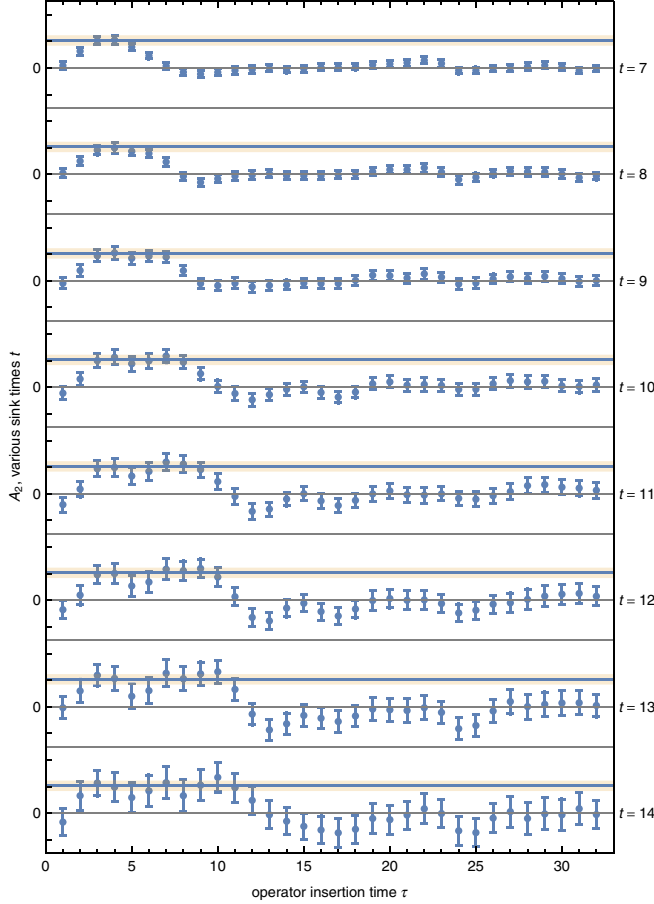


FIG. 4. Example of the evolution of the τ plateaus for A_2 with sink time t for the vector $\mathcal{O}_{2,1}^{(E)}$ at $|\vec{p}|^2 = 3$. The horizontal bands show the final fit value obtained from the two-dimensional (t, τ) fit, as described in the text.

the Soffer bound for the leading Mellin moments of gluon distributions is [27]

$$\frac{|A_2|}{B_2} \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad (36)$$

where A_2 is the reduced matrix element defined in Eq. (10) and we define B_2 through

$$\begin{aligned} \langle pE' | \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{\mu_1\mu_2} | pE \rangle \\ = S[(-E \cdot E'^*) p_{\mu_1} p_{\mu_2} + (p \cdot E) E_{\mu_1}'^* p_{\mu_2} \\ + (p \cdot E'^*) E_{\mu_1} p_{\mu_2} - (p \cdot p) E_{\mu_1}'^* E_{\mu_2}] B_2(\mu^2). \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

The building block of the Euclidean analogue of Eq. (34) for $n = 2$ is

$$\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{\mu_1\mu_2} = G_{\mu_1\alpha}^{(E)} G_{\mu_2\alpha}^{(E)}. \quad (38)$$

It is clear from Table II that this operator is subject to mixing with same-dimension quark operators at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$. In

this proof-of-principle study we neglect operator mixing and renormalization and simply determine the bare lattice matrix element B_2 , as described in previous sections for A_2 , from the matrix elements of Euclidean-space basis vectors in appropriate irreducible representations of $H(4)$. Explicit forms for the particular vectors we consider are given in Appendix A.

V. RESULTS

The reduced matrix element A_2 obtained from this analysis, with Wilson flow [23] applied to the links in the gluon operator to a total flow time of 1 in lattice units using a step size of 0.01, is shown in Fig. 5 for various boosts and for all operator basis vectors that have non-vanishing contributions at that boost. Outstanding agreement is seen between the values obtained using vectors in the three different irreducible representations considered, as well as between measurements of different basis vectors within each irreducible representation. The values in different irreducible representations are expected to differ by both lattice discretization artifacts and because of differences in the renormalization constants. Their agreement suggests that such effects are not severe at the lattice spacing used in this study. There is also no difference, within uncertainties, between results with Wilson-flowed gauge fields and results that instead use two or five steps of HYP (hypercubic [24]) smearing (shown in Fig. 7 in Appendix B), even though each set of results will have a different renormalization factor.

It is significant that we find a statistically clean and theoretically consistent signal in this unphysical simulation.

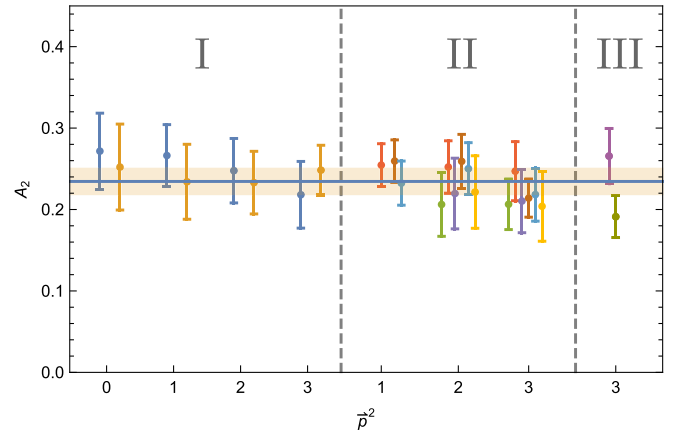


FIG. 5. Reduced matrix element A_2 extracted from ratios of two- and three-point functions for different boost momenta, as described in Sec. III C. Wilson flow [23] was applied to the links in the gluon operator as described in the text. Results in Secs. I, II and III of the figure are determined from vectors in the $\tau_1^{(2)}$, $\tau_1^{(6)}$ and $\tau_2^{(2)}$ representations. Different colors (offset on the horizontal access for clarity) denote different vectors in each basis. The horizontal band is a fit shown to guide the eye.

Nevertheless, from these unrenormalized results, at a single lattice spacing, on a single lattice volume and with a single choice of quark masses, we can only draw fairly imprecise conclusions about the size of A_2 . Performing a constant fit to all extractions for the Wilson-flowed data, and assigning a conservative 20% uncertainty due to the missing renormalization (which is in fact significantly larger than the difference between results obtained using different levels of smearing or Wilson flow), we find $A_2 \sim 0.23(2)(5)$, where the first uncertainty is statistical and the second is an estimate of renormalization effects. This result bodes extremely well for the application of the methods described here to future improved studies with multiple lattice spacings and physical quark masses as well as for the more phenomenologically relevant calculations of A_2 in light nuclei and of the off-forward nucleon matrix elements of the gluonic transversity operator.

Results for the reduced matrix element B_2 , associated with the spin-independent gluon distribution, are shown in Fig. 6. Clearly we once again find excellent agreement between results determined using different Euclidean basis vectors and different irreducible representations, as well as between the different levels of HYP smearing and Wilson flow that we consider (results for two and five steps of HYP smearing are shown in Fig. 8 in Appendix B). Renormalized and unmixed operators would be needed to make a concrete statement about the Soffer bound [Eq. (36)] in this context. However, one might expect the renormalization factors and a number of other statistical and systematic uncertainties to cancel to some extent in the ratio in Eq. (36). Under the assumptions of small mixing

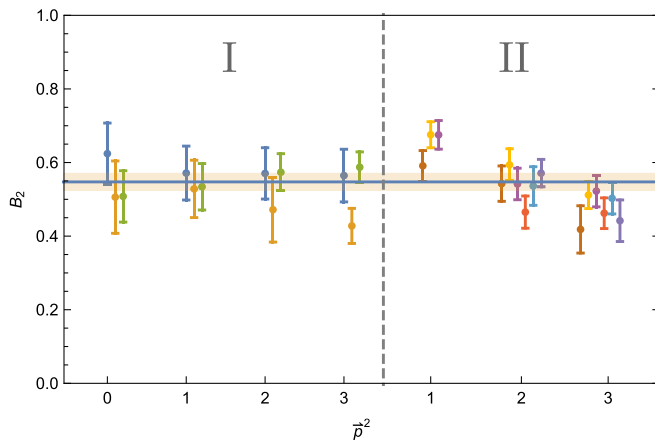


FIG. 6. Reduced matrix element B_2 extracted from ratios of two- and three-point functions as described in Secs. III C and IV. Wilson flow [23] was applied to the links in the gluon operator as described in the text. Results in Secs. I and II of the figure are determined using vectors in the $\tau_1^{(3)}$ and $\tau_3^{(6)}$ representations. Different colors (offset on the horizontal axis for clarity) denote different basis vectors. The horizontal band is a fit shown to guide the eye.

effects in B_2 and approximately equal renormalization constants for A_2 and B_2 , the results shown in Figs. 5 and 6 suggest that the Soffer bound for the first moment of the gluon distributions is saturated to about 80%, just as was found in a lattice study of the bound for the first two moments of the quark distributions of the nucleon [10,11].

VI. CONCLUSION

Despite the ubiquity of gluons in QCD, understanding the gluonic structure of hadrons and nuclei is considerably more difficult than understanding the quark structure. In part, this can be attributed to the significant experimental challenges inherent in measurements of gluon observables that are typically $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ -suppressed relative to quark observables. The proposed Electron-Ion Collider [3] is designed to focus on these challenges and measure a wide range of gluon observables in hadrons and in nuclei. In this work, we have performed proof-of-principle calculations demonstrating the utility of lattice QCD in providing benchmarks for such experiments. In particular, we have studied the first moment of the leading-twist, double-helicity-flipping gluon transversity structure function $\Delta(x, Q^2)$ in the ϕ meson by computing the matrix element of the local twist-2 operator in Eq. (16). It is significant that we find a statistically clean and theoretically consistent and robust signal in this unphysical simulation. For example, statistical agreement is seen between the values of this observable obtained using vectors in three different irreducible representations to which the operator under consideration subduces at nonzero lattice spacing, as well as between measurements of different basis vectors within each irreducible representation. These values are expected to differ by lattice discretization artifacts, suggesting that such effects are not severe. There is also agreement between the results with different levels of HYP smearing and with Wilson-flowed gauge fields, even though each set of results has a different renormalization. In addition, we have explored the gluonic analogue of the Soffer bound for transversity for the first time, showing that the first moment of this bound in a ϕ meson (at the unphysical light quark masses used in this work and subject to caveats regarding renormalization and the continuum limit) is saturated to approximately the same extent as the first moment of the isovector quark Soffer bound for the nucleon as determined in a previous lattice simulation [10,11].

This study is encouraging for the application of the methods described here to the calculation of off-forward gluonic transversity matrix elements in the nucleon. These quantities determine moments of gluon generalized parton distributions that are accessible in DVCS. It is also encouraging for calculations of moments of $\Delta(x, Q^2)$ in light nuclei, where this structure function provides a measure of exotic glue—the contributions from gluons not associated with individual nucleons in a nucleus. While

nuclei are considerably more challenging to study in lattice QCD than simple hadrons like the ϕ meson, there has been considerable recent progress on lattice studies of the spectroscopy [28–30] and properties [31,32] of light nuclei. Although a procedure to measure $\Delta(x, Q^2)$ in nuclei was first outlined in 1989 [7], it is only recently in a letter of intent to Jefferson Lab [5] that an experimental measurement of $\Delta(x, Q^2)$ has been proposed, with the goal of measurements at low x on nitrogen targets. Further measurements could be expected at a future Electron-Ion Collider [3,4].

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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APPENDIX A: EXPLICIT LATTICE BASIS VECTORS

Here we list the explicit forms of the Euclidean basis vectors which were used for the calculations described in Sec. III.

The Euclidean analogue of the operator defined in Eq. (15) is built from

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\mu_1\mu_2}^{(E)} = G_{\mu\mu_1}^{(E)} G_{\nu\mu_2}^{(E)}. \quad (\text{A1})$$

We consider the $\tau_1^{(2)}$, $\tau_2^{(6)}$ and $\tau_2^{(2)}$ irreducible representations. For $\tau_1^{(2)}$, the basis vectors are [21]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{1,1}^{(E)} = & \frac{1}{8\sqrt{3}} (-2\mathcal{O}_{1122}^{(E)} + \mathcal{O}_{1133}^{(E)} + \mathcal{O}_{1144}^{(E)} \\ & + \mathcal{O}_{2233}^{(E)} + \mathcal{O}_{2244}^{(E)} - 2\mathcal{O}_{3344}^{(E)}), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A2})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{1,2}^{(E)} = \frac{1}{8} (\mathcal{O}_{1144}^{(E)} + \mathcal{O}_{2233}^{(E)} - \mathcal{O}_{1133}^{(E)} - \mathcal{O}_{2244}^{(E)}). \quad (\text{A3})$$

The $\tau_2^{(6)}$ vectors are

$$\mathcal{O}_{2,1}^{(E)} = \frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{O}_{1123}^{(E)} - \mathcal{O}_{2344}^{(E)}), \quad (\text{A4})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{2,2}^{(E)} = \frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{O}_{1124}^{(E)} + \mathcal{O}_{2334}^{(E)}), \quad (\text{A5})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{2,3}^{(E)} = \frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{O}_{1223}^{(E)} + \mathcal{O}_{1344}^{(E)}), \quad (\text{A6})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{2,4}^{(E)} = \frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{O}_{1224}^{(E)} - \mathcal{O}_{1334}^{(E)}), \quad (\text{A7})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{2,5}^{(E)} = \frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{O}_{1134}^{(E)} - \mathcal{O}_{2234}^{(E)}), \quad (\text{A8})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{2,6}^{(E)} = \frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{O}_{1233}^{(E)} - \mathcal{O}_{1244}^{(E)}). \quad (\text{A9})$$

Finally, we consider the $\tau_2^{(2)}$ basis vectors:

$$\mathcal{O}_{3,1}^{(E)} = \frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{O}_{1324}^{(E)} + \mathcal{O}_{1234}^{(E)}), \quad (\text{A10})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{3,2}^{(E)} = 4\sqrt{3} (\mathcal{O}_{1324}^{(E)} - \mathcal{O}_{1234}^{(E)} - 2\mathcal{O}_{1243}^{(E)}). \quad (\text{A11})$$

To construct the Euclidean analogue of Eq. (34), we use

$$\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{\mu_1\mu_2}^{(E)} = G_{\mu_1\alpha}^{(E)} G_{\mu_2\alpha}^{(E)}. \quad (\text{A12})$$

Two irreducible representations are considered here. For the $\tau_1^{(3)}$ representation the basis vectors are

$$\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{1,1}^{(E)} = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{11}^{(E)} + \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{22}^{(E)} - \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{33}^{(E)} + \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{44}^{(E)}), \quad (\text{A13})$$

$$\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{1,2}^{(E)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{33}^{(E)} - \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{44}^{(E)}), \quad (\text{A14})$$

$$\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{1,3}^{(E)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{11}^{(E)} - \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{22}^{(E)}). \quad (\text{A15})$$

For $\tau_3^{(6)}$ the vectors are

$$\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{2,\mu\nu}^{(E)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{\mu\nu}^{(E)} + \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{\nu\mu}^{(E)}), \quad 1 \leq \mu < \nu \leq 4. \quad (\text{A16})$$

APPENDIX B: RESULTS WITH HYP SMEARING

Here we show the results of our analysis with two and five steps of HYP smearing (rather than with Wilson flow as in the main text). Clearly, for each choice of smearing, there is agreement between the values obtained using vectors in the different irreducible representations considered, as well as between measurements of different basis vectors within each irreducible representation.

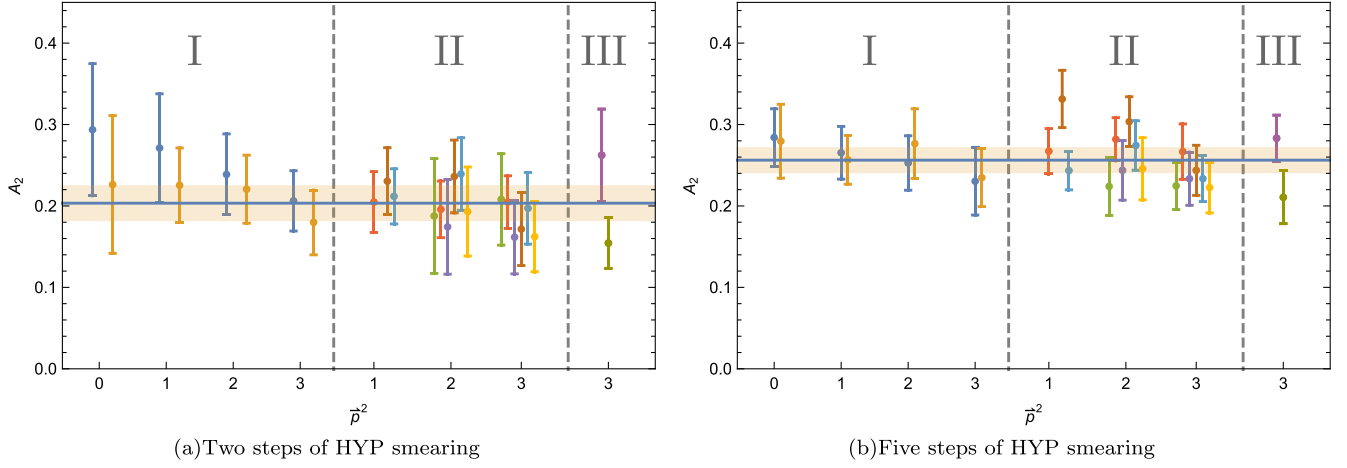


FIG. 7. Reduced matrix element A_2 extracted from ratios of two- and three-point functions as described in Sec. III C. Results in Secs. I, II and III of the figure are determined from vectors in the $\tau_1^{(2)}$, $\tau_1^{(6)}$ and $\tau_2^{(2)}$ representations. Different colors (offset on the horizontal axis for clarity) denote different vectors in each basis. These results can be compared with those in Fig. 5 with Wilson-flowed gauge fields. The horizontal bands are fits shown to guide the eye.

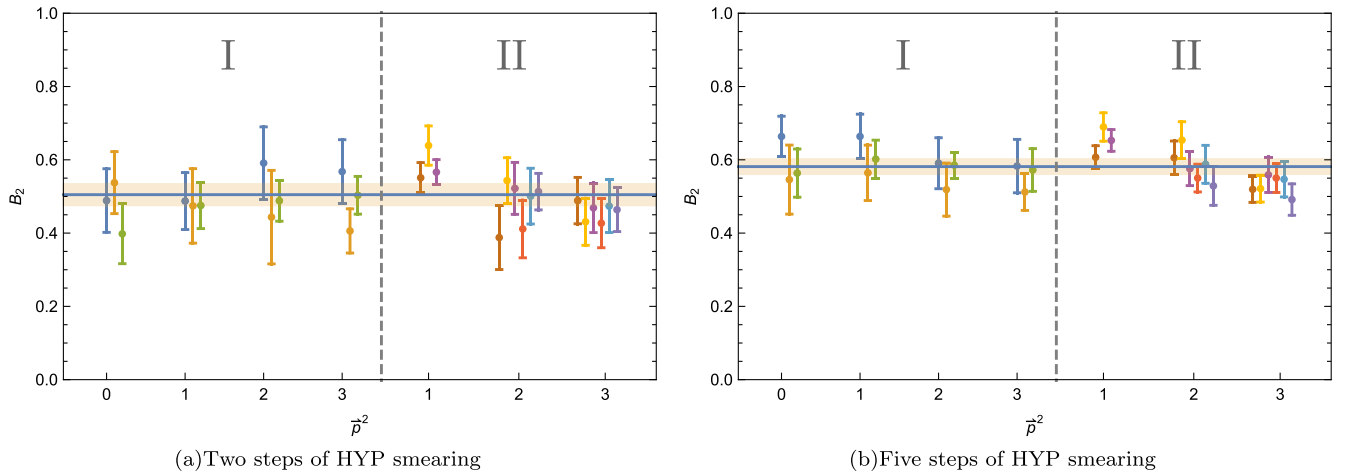


FIG. 8. Reduced matrix element B_2 extracted from ratios of two- and three-point functions as described in Secs. III C and IV. Results in Secs. I and II are determined using vectors in the $\tau_1^{(3)}$ and $\tau_3^{(6)}$ representations. Different colors (offset on the horizontal axis for clarity) denote different basis vectors. These results can be compared with those in Fig. 6 with Wilson-flowed gauge fields. The horizontal bands are fits shown to guide the eye.

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